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(54) **LOW-PROFILE LOAD CELL ASSEMBLY HAVING FLEXURAL MEMBERS WITH DOUBLE-BENDING BEHAVIOR**

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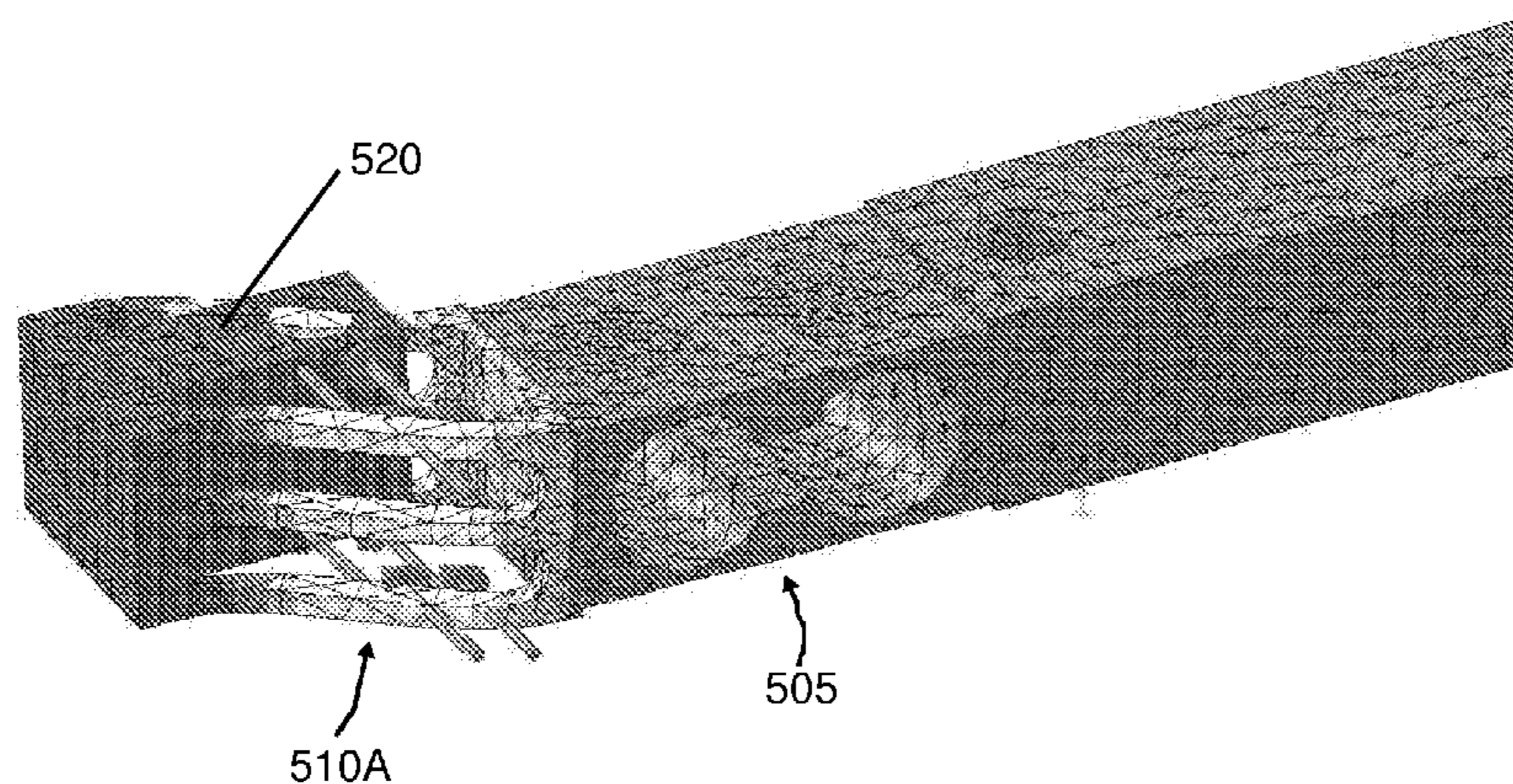
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A load cell assembly, including an adapter adapted to receive a vertical load, and having loaded and unloaded dispositions; a load cell body including a spring element having a first cutout window defined by a top beam and a bottom beam, the window transversely disposed through the body, the spring element adapted such that responsive to a downward force exerted on a top face of the adapter, the beams assume a primary double-bending configuration; a strain-sensing gage, attached to the spring element, the strain-sensing gage for measuring strain in the spring element; and an at least two-dimensional flexural member having a second cutout window, the second cutout window being transversely disposed through the body; the adapter disposed in mechanical relation to the flexural member such that, in the loaded disposition of the adapter, the flexural member

(Continued)



assumes a secondary, substantially double-bending configuration.

20 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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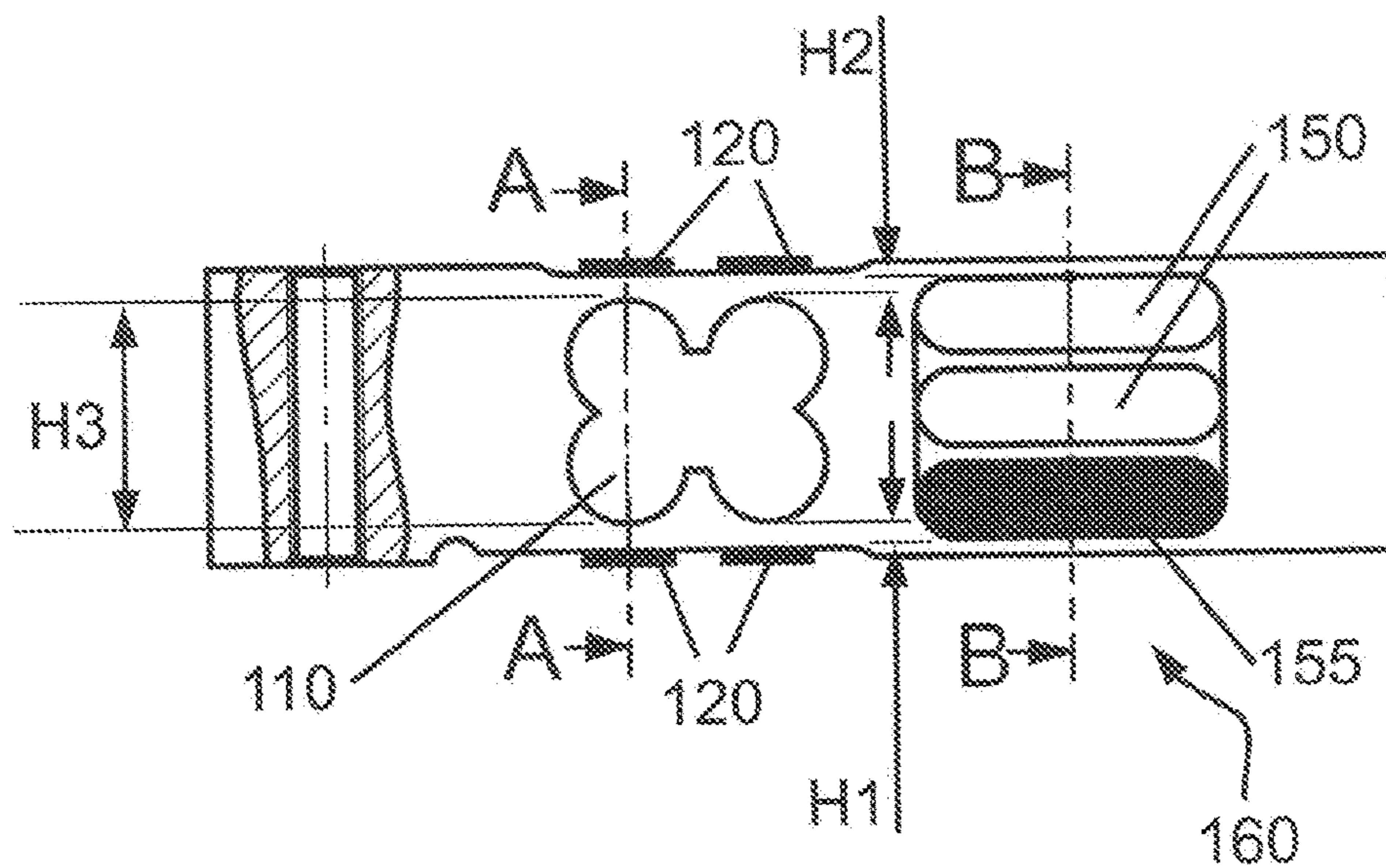
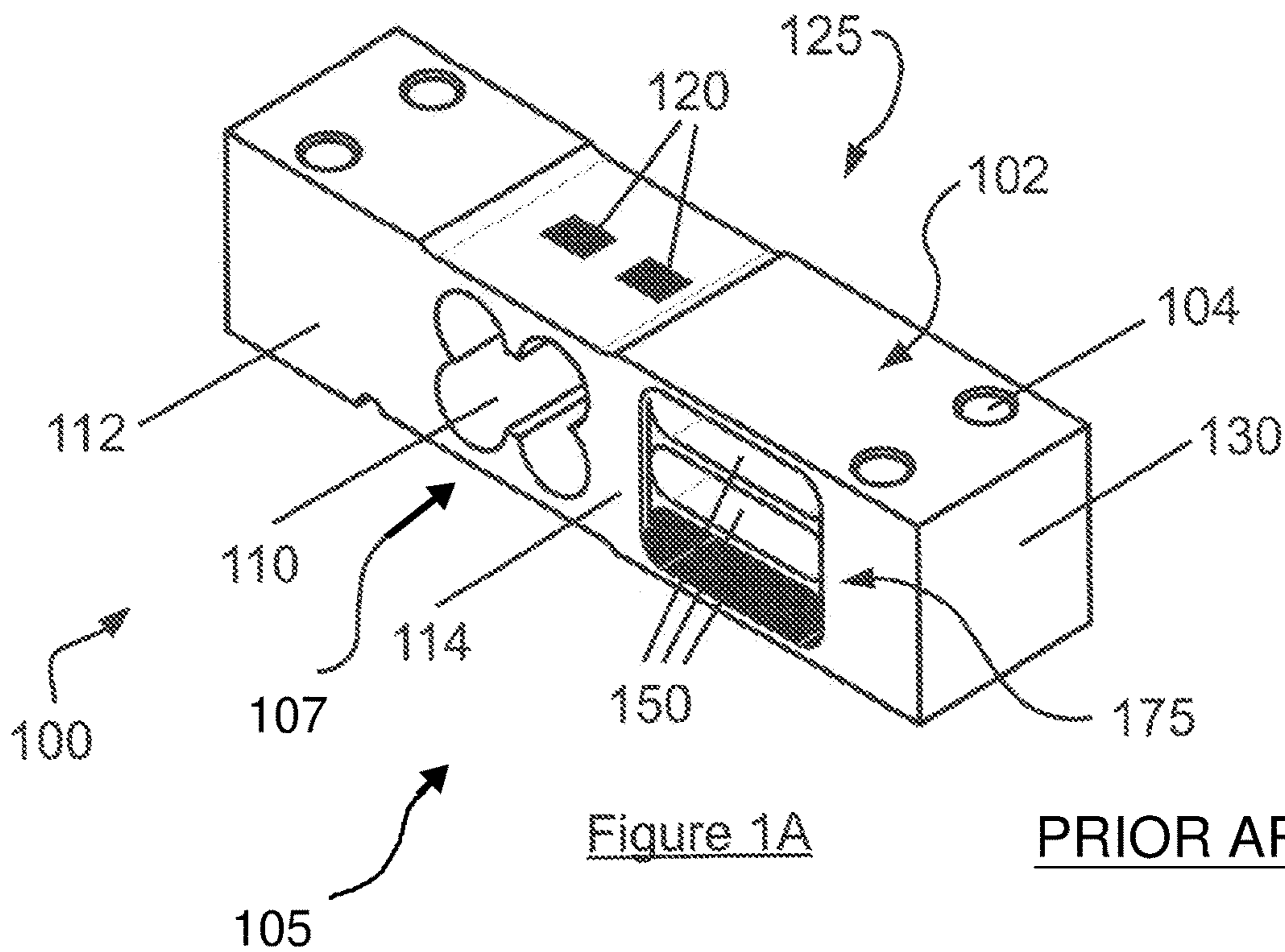
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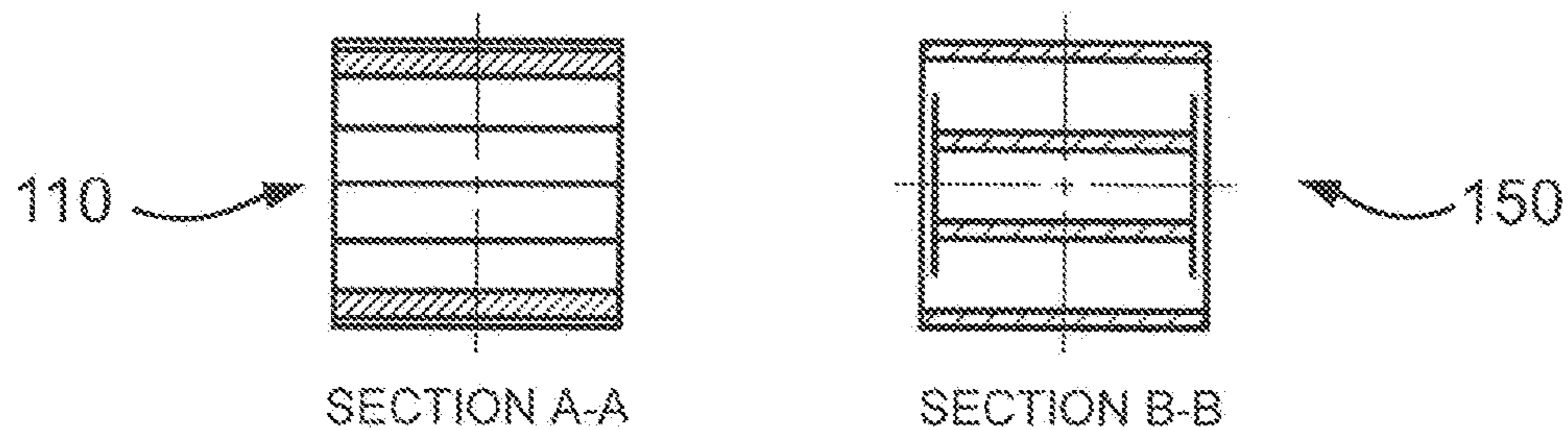
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PRIOR ART

Figure 1C

Figure 1D

PRIOR ART

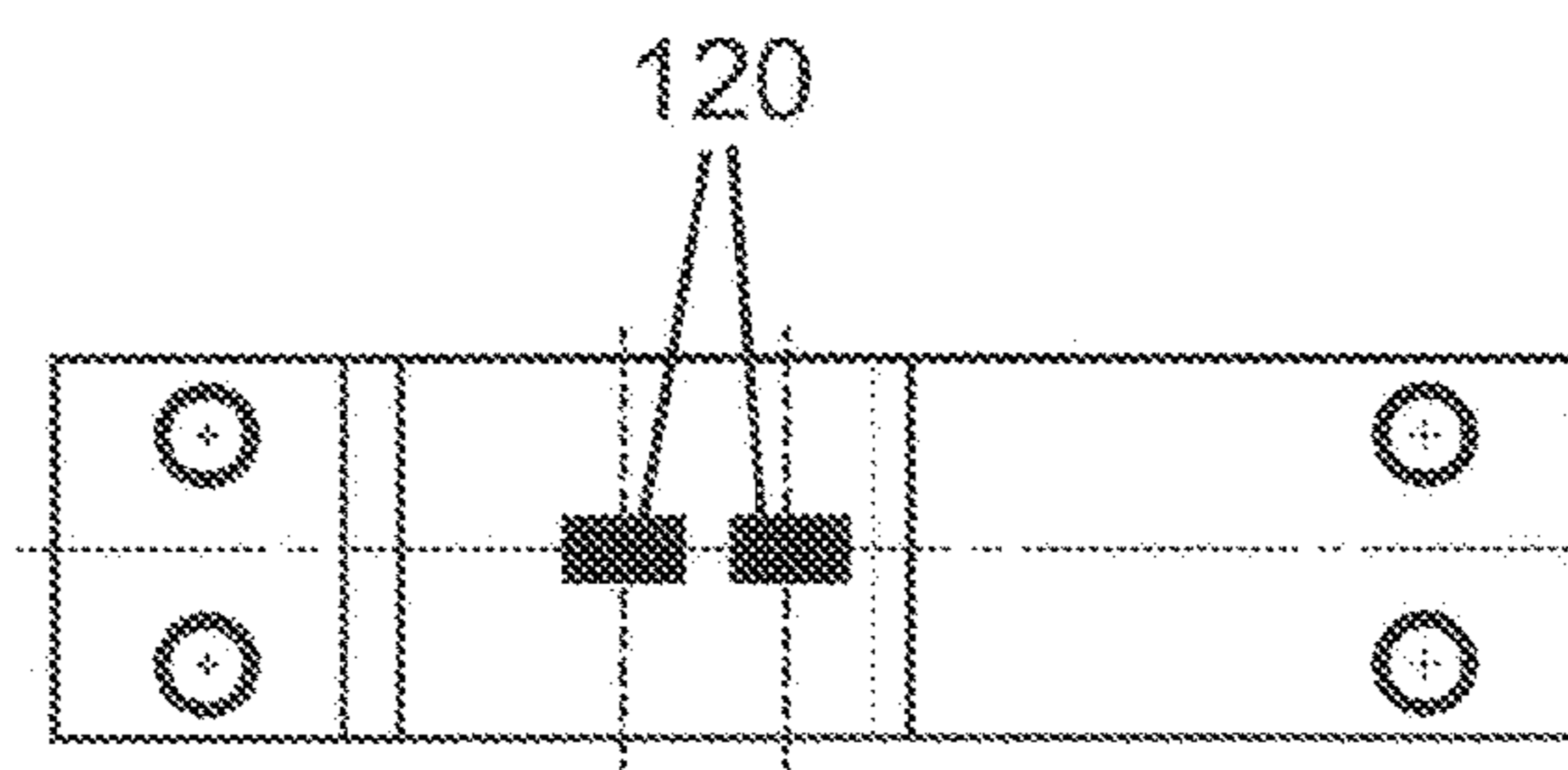


Figure 1E

PRIOR ART

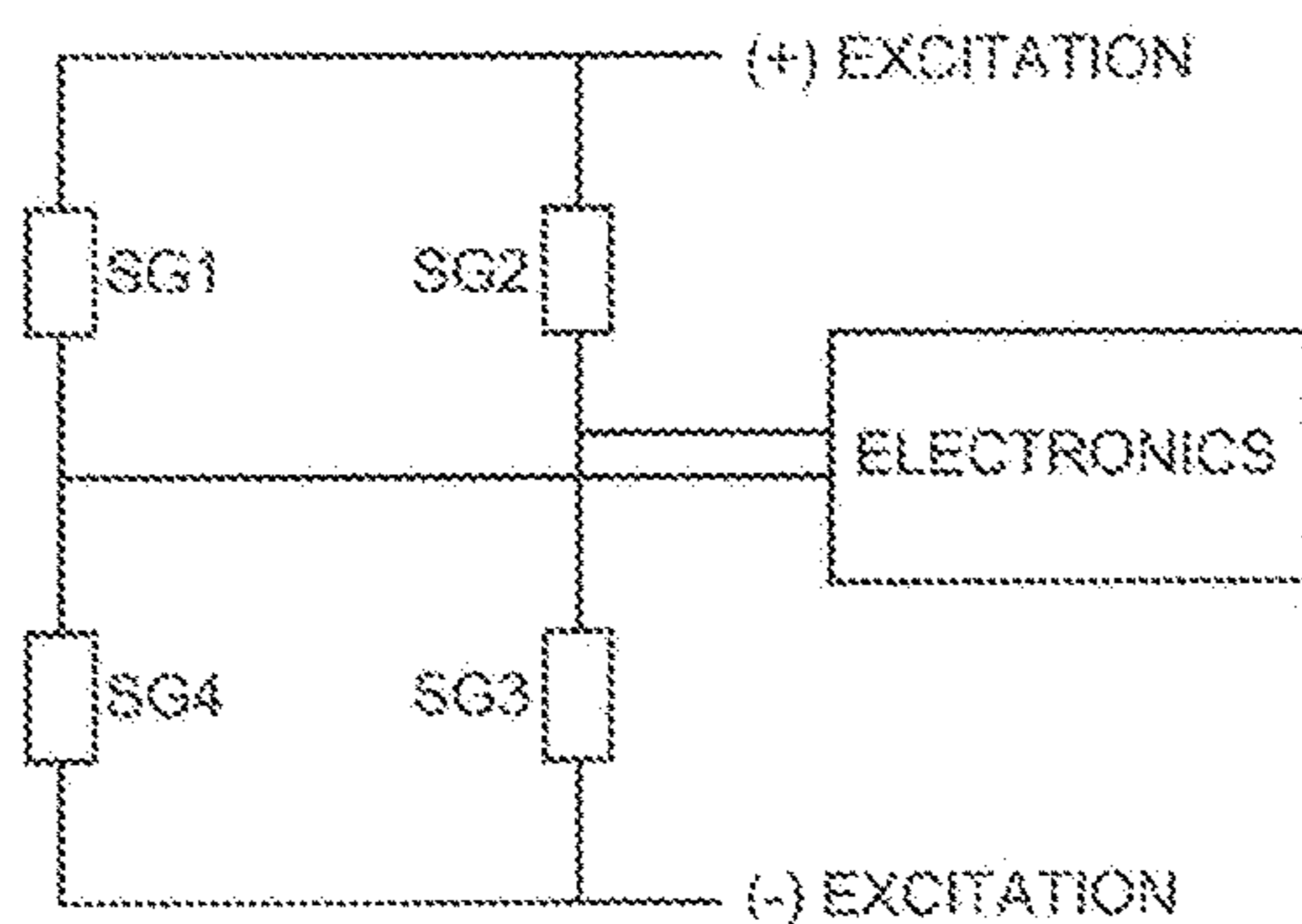
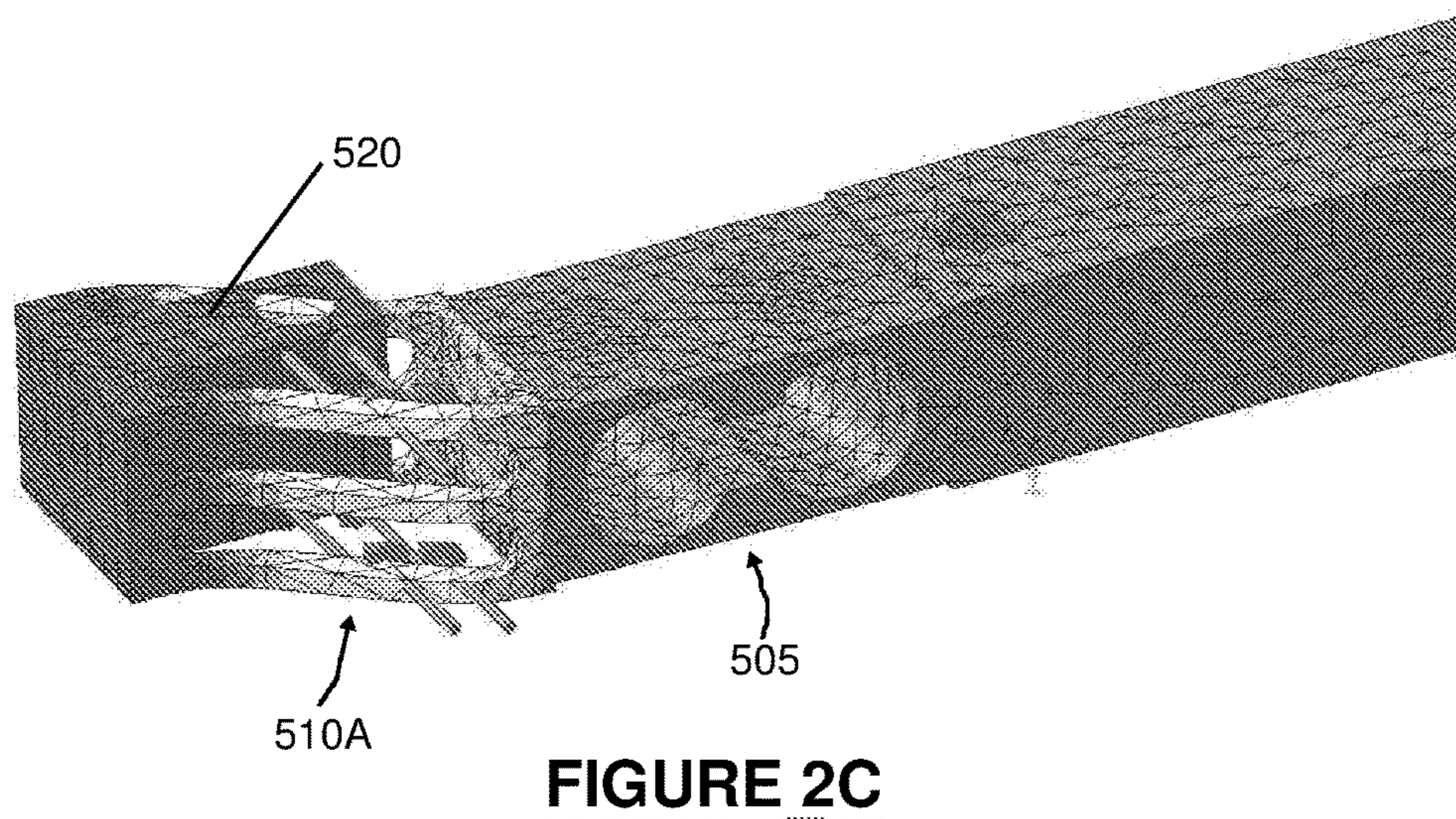
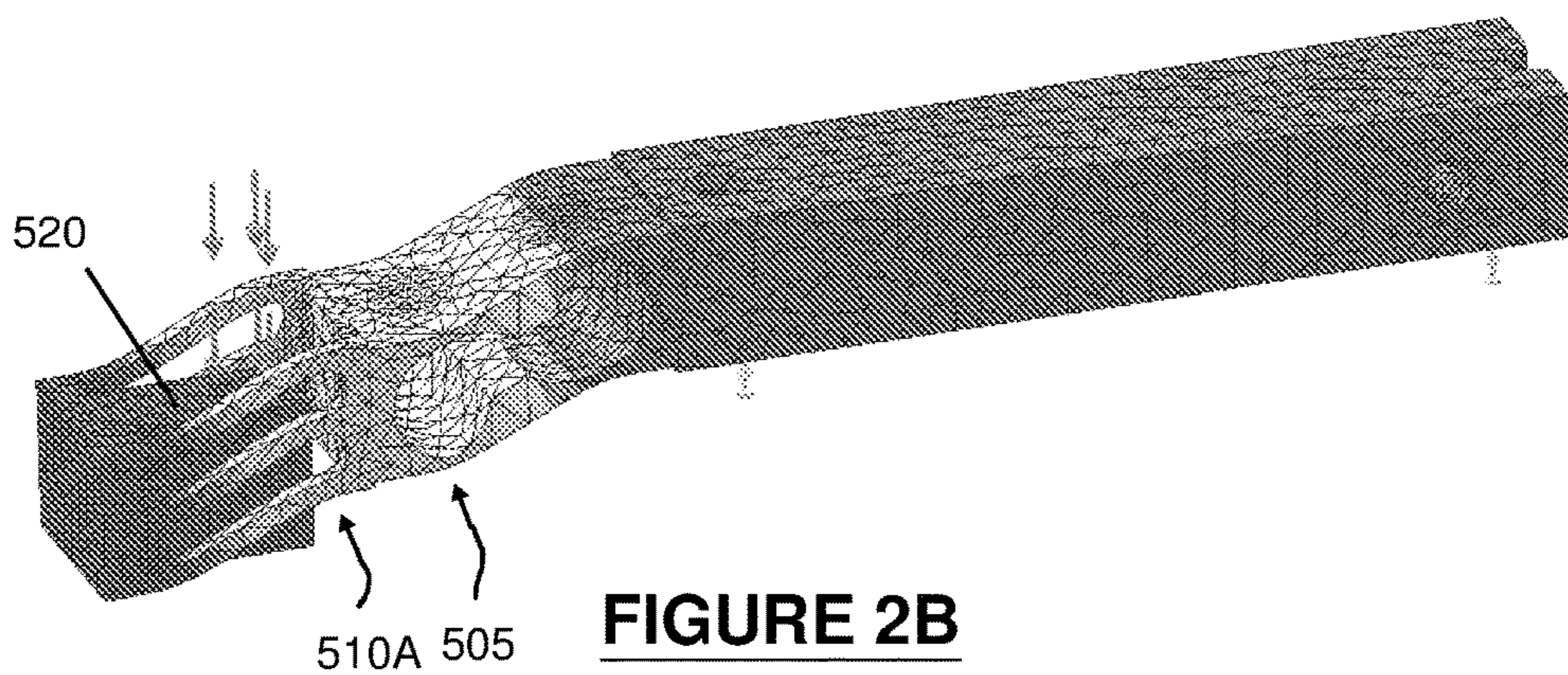
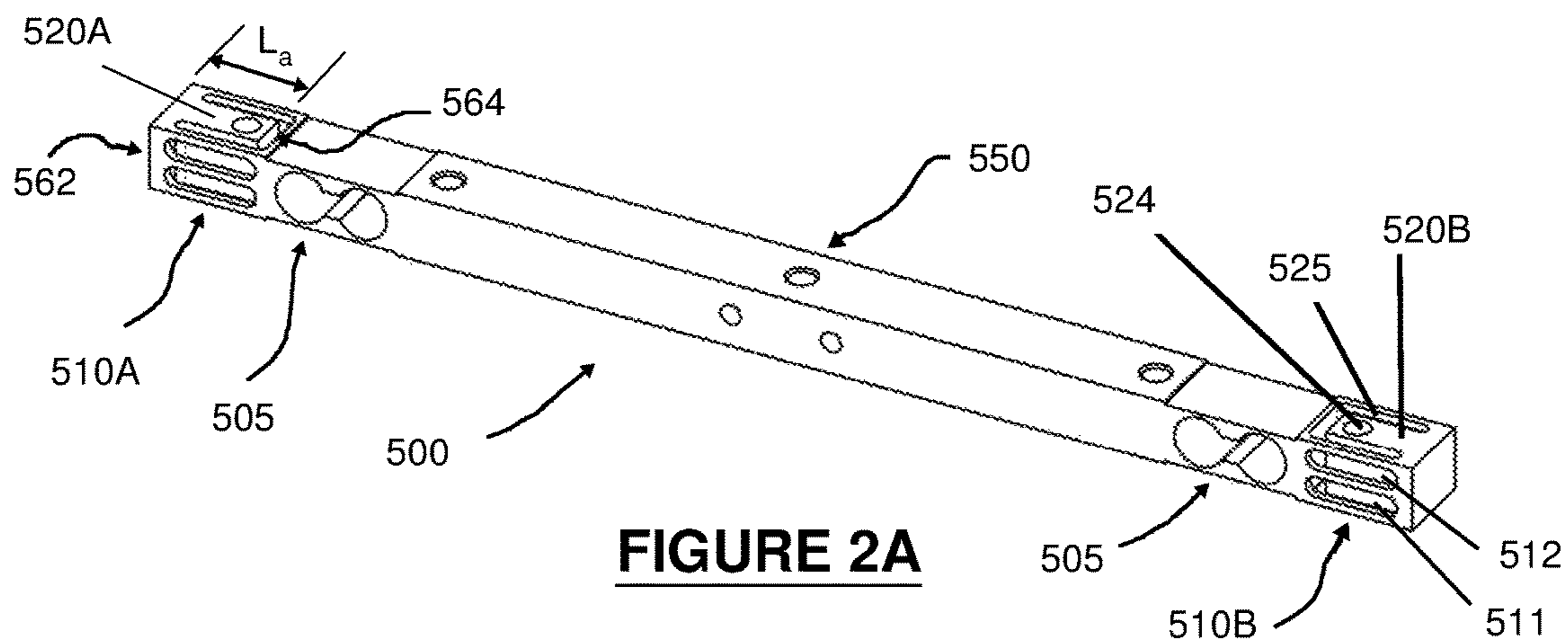


Figure 1F

PRIOR ART



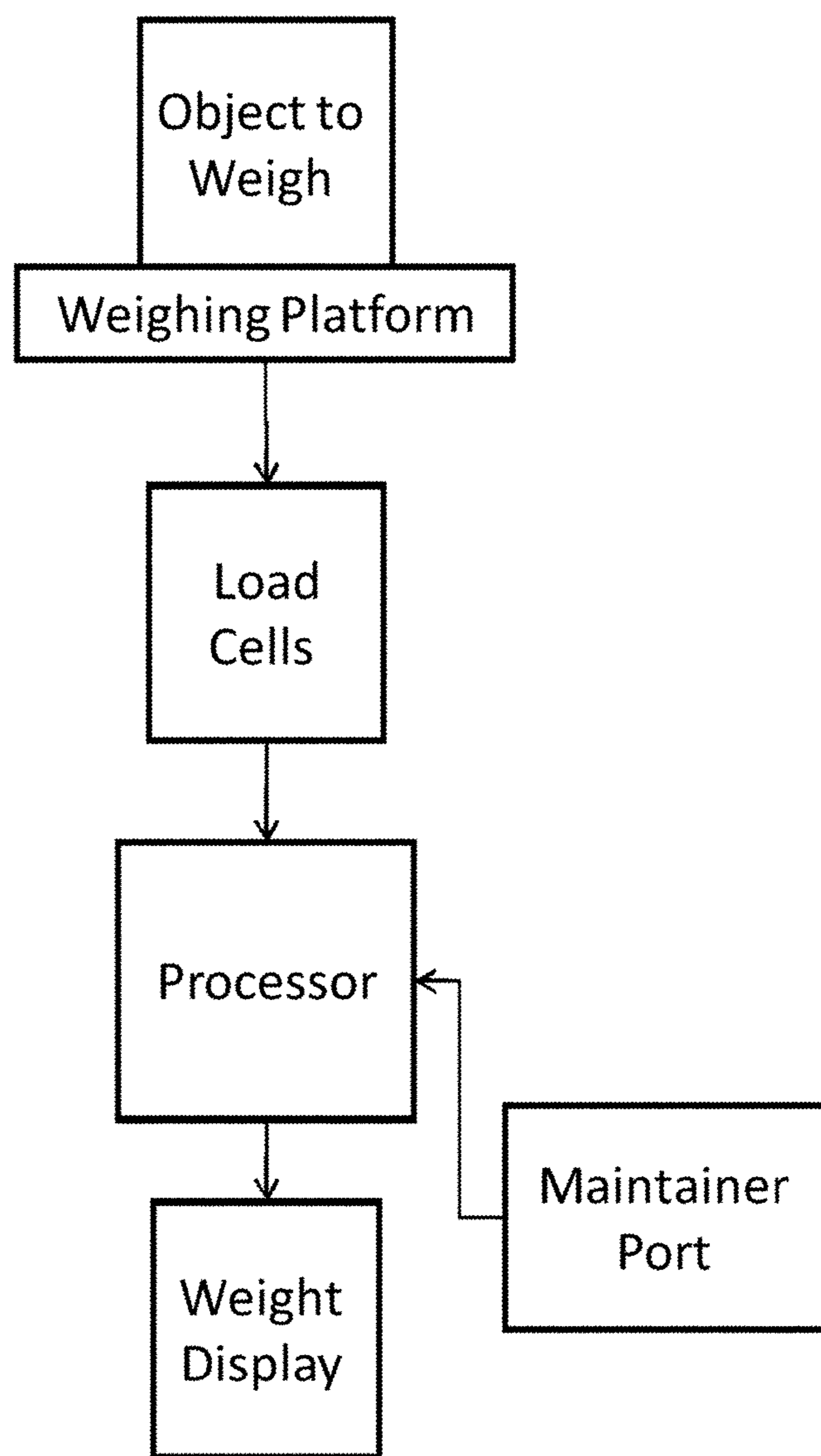
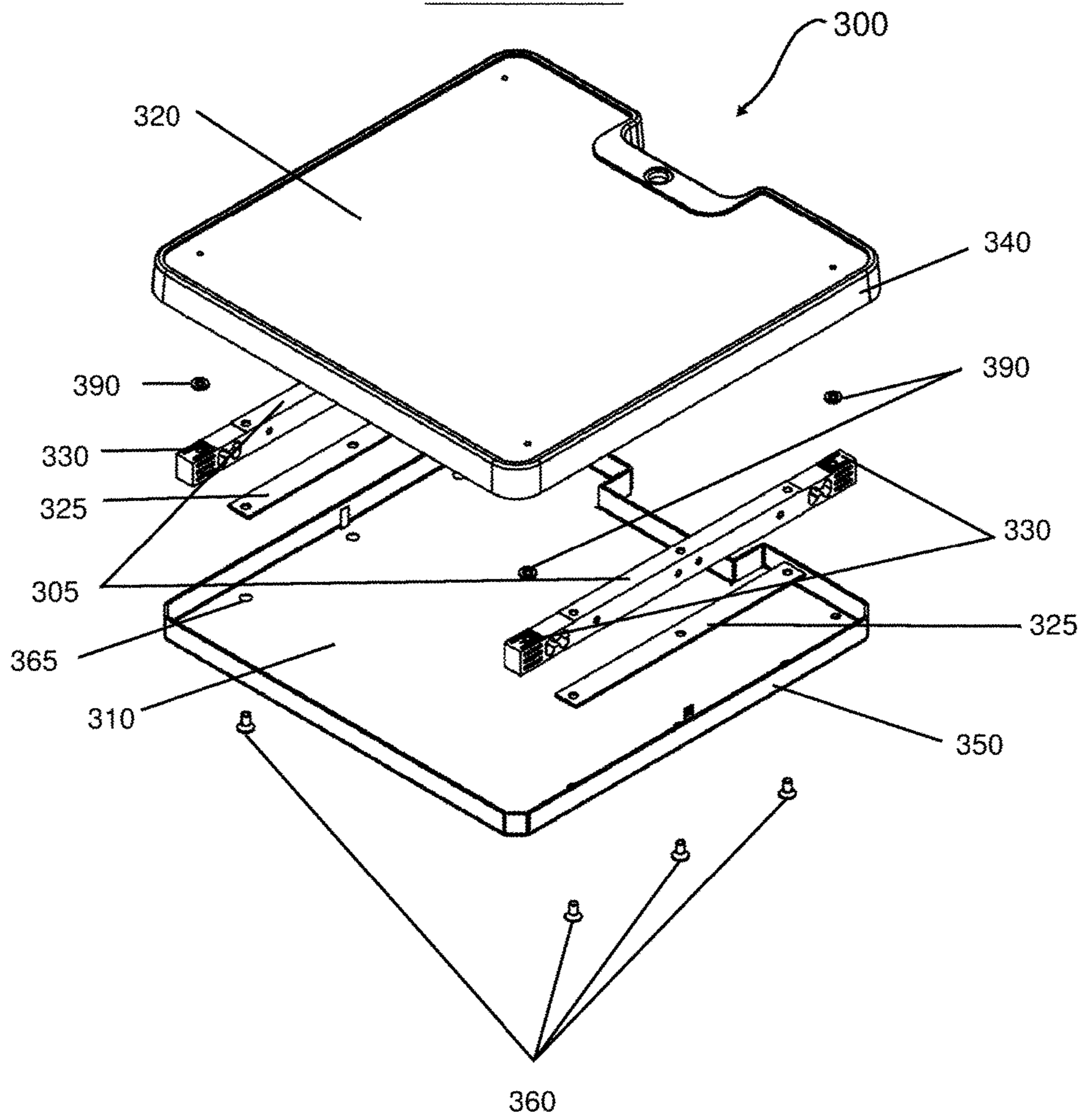


FIGURE 2D

FIGURE 3



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**LOW-PROFILE LOAD CELL ASSEMBLY
HAVING FLEXURAL MEMBERS WITH
DOUBLE-BENDING BEHAVIOR**

This invention claims priority from Great Britain Application Number 1413735.0, filed Aug. 3, 2014, which application is incorporated by reference for all purposes as if fully set forth herein.

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE
INVENTION

The present invention relates to weight measurement devices, and more particularly, to weighing devices employing load cell assemblies having integral flexures.

Load cells are employed extensively in weighing scales because of their accuracy in measuring weights. Such load cells, or transducers, may have a metallic body having a generally rectangular perimeter. Opposing surfaces of the perimeter may carry surface-mounted, resistor strain gauges, interconnected to form an electrical bridge. The central portion of the body may have a rigidly-designed opening beneath the strain gauges to define a desired bending curve in the body of the load cell. The body of the load cell is adapted and disposed to provide cantilevered support for the weighing platform. Thus, when a weight is applied to the weighing platform, temporary deformations in the load cell body are translated into electrical signals that are accurately and reproducibly responsive to the weight. When the weight on the platform is removed, the metallic load cell body is designed to return to an original, unstressed condition.

The inventor has determined the need for improved accuracy in low-profile load cell assemblies.

SUMMARY

According to the teachings of the present invention there is provided a load cell assembly, including: (a) a load cell body including a spring element having a first cutout window at least partially defined by a top beam on a top side of the load cell body and a bottom beam, the window transversely disposed through a long dimension of the body; (b) an adapter adapted to receive a vertical load, the adapter disposed on the top side of the load cell body, the adapter having a first end, distal to the spring element, and a second end, opposite the first end, proximal to the spring element, the adapter having an unloaded disposition and a loaded, depressed disposition, in which, optionally, the second end is depressed with respect to the first end; (c) at least one strain-sensing gage, bonded to the spring element, the strain-sensing gage adapted to measure a strain in the spring element; and (d) an at least two-dimensional flexural member having at least a second cutout window, the second cutout window being transversely disposed through the long dimension of the body, the flexural member being mechanically associated with the spring element, the flexural member disposed along a flexural longitudinal section of the load cell body that is defined by a length of the second cutout window along the long dimension, the flexural member being distally disposed, with respect to the spring element, distally along the long dimension of the body; the spring element adapted such that responsive to a downward force exerted on the adapter, the beams assume a primary double-bending configuration having an at least partial double-bending behavior; the adapter disposed in mechanical relation to the flexural member such that, in the loaded disposition of the adapter, the flexural member assumes a

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secondary double-bending configuration, having an at least partial double-bending behavior; wherein optionally, the load receiving position of the adapter is longitudinally positioned within the flexural longitudinal section of the load cell body; and wherein optionally, the adapter has an anchored end distal to the flexural member, and an adaptive end proximal to the flexural member.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a load cell assembly, including: (a) an adapter adapted to receive a vertical load, and having an unloaded disposition and a loaded disposition; (b) a load cell body including a spring element having a first cutout window at least partially defined by a top beam and a bottom beam, the window transversely disposed through the body, the spring element adapted such that responsive to a downward force exerted on a top face of the adapter, the beams assume a primary double-bending configuration having an at least partial double-bending behavior; (c) at least one strain-sensing gage, bonded to the spring element, the strain-sensing gage adapted to measure a strain in the spring element; (d) an at least two-dimensional flexural member having at least a second cutout window, at least a portion of the second cutout window being transversely disposed through the body; (e) a weighing platform; and (f) a base; the load cell body disposed between the platform and the base, the body secured to the platform at a first position along a length of the body, and secured to the base at a second position along the length.

According to further features in the described preferred embodiments, the adapter has an unloaded disposition and a loaded, depressed disposition, in which the second end is depressed with respect to the first end.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load receiving position of the adapter is longitudinally positioned within the flexural longitudinal section of the load cell body.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the adapter has an anchored end distal to the flexural member, and an adaptive end proximal to the flexural member.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the adapter and the flexural member are integral with the load cell body.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load cell body is a monolithic load cell body integrally including the spring element and the flexural member, and optionally, the adapter.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load cell body has, along a longitudinal axis thereof, a first adaptive end and an anchored region, the spring element being longitudinally disposed distal to the region, towards the adaptive end; and the flexural member being disposed between the spring element and the adaptive end.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, a height of the load cell body or the double load cell body is at most 30 mm, at most 25 mm, at most 20 mm, at most 15 mm, at most 14 mm, at most 13 mm, or at most 12.5 mm.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, a top surface of adapter, in the unloaded disposition, is at most 6 mm, at most 5 mm, at most 4 mm, at most 3 mm, at most 2 mm, or at most 1 mm above a top surface of the flexural member mechanically associated with the adapter.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the secondary double-bending configuration improves the partial double-bending behavior of the spring element.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the secondary double-bending configuration at least partially compensates for a parasitic mode of the primary double bending configuration.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the adapter has a longitudinal length L_a between the first and second ends of the adapter, and the load receiving position is disposed on an inner half of L_a .

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load receiving position is disposed on an inner third or on an inner quarter of the longitudinal length L_a .

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load receiving position is disposed on an inner half of the length of the second cutout window.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load receiving position is disposed on an inner third or on an inner quarter of the length of the second cutout window.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load receiving element is disposed within an area defined by a projection from a top side of the load cell body on the flexural member.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, wherein, in the loaded disposition, the load receiving element is disposed or at least partially disposed within a hollow volume of the flexural member.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the adapter disposed with respect to the flexural member such that in the loaded disposition, a top plane or face of the adapter is depressed with respect to a top plane or face of the flexure member.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the second cutout window includes a plurality of windows, the windows optionally disposed one on top of another.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the plurality of windows has an average length L_{avg} , a maximum dimensionless length deviation of any of the windows from L_{avg} , being defined by:

$$|L_i - L_{avg}| / L_{avg}$$

L_i being a particular length of any of the windows; the maximum dimensionless length deviation being less than 0.2, less than 0.15, less than 0.10, less than 0.07, less than 0.05, less than 0.03, less than 0.02, less than 0.015, less than 0.01, or less than 0.005.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the load cell body is a monolithic double load cell body integrally including the spring element and the flexural member of each of the assemblies.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the monolithic double load cell body integrally includes the adapter of each of the assemblies.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the assembly further includes a weighing platform disposed on a top face of the load cell body or the double load cell body, and a base disposed underneath the load cell body or the double load cell body.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, a total height of the platform, the load cell body or the double load cell body, and the base, in an

assembled configuration, is at most 40 mm, at most 35 mm, at most 30 mm, at most 25 mm, at most 22 mm, or at most 20 mm.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, a total height of the platform, the load cell body or the double load cell body, and the base, in an assembled configuration, is at most 5 mm, at most 7.5 mm, at most 10 mm, at most 12 mm, at most 15 mm, at most 18 mm, or at most 20 mm more than a height of the load cell body or the double load cell body.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the assembly is adapted to weigh, in a single weighing, at least one item having a total weight of up to 40 kg, up to 35 kg, up to 30 kg, up to 25 kg, up to 20 kg, or up to 15 kg.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the assembly provides a weighing accuracy of at least 1/3000 divisions for weighing items having a weight within a range of 50 grams to 15,000 grams.

According to still further features in the described preferred embodiments, the double load cell body is centrally anchored to the base.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings. With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice. Throughout the drawings, like-referenced characters are used to designate like elements.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1A is a simplified perspective view of a prior art load cell assembly;

FIG. 1B is a schematic side view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A, with a partial cross-sectional view at the left end of the assembly;

FIG. 1C is a transverse cross-sectional view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A, taken along the A-A plane shown in FIG. 1B;

FIG. 1D is a transverse cross-sectional view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A, taken along the B-B plane shown in FIG. 1B;

FIG. 1E is a schematic top view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A; FIG. 1F is a conventional schematic diagram of the strain gage electronics;

FIG. 2A is a perspective view of a double ended bending beam having an adapter disposed generally within an integral two-dimensional flexure, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2B is an exemplary static nodal stress plot showing a vertical deflection of the flexure arrangement and the load cell arrangement in one embodiment of the load cell assembly of the present invention;

FIG. 2C is an exemplary static nodal stress plot showing a horizontal deflection of the flexure arrangement and the

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load cell arrangement in one embodiment of the load cell assembly of the present invention;

FIG. 2D is a block diagram of a weighing scale or load cell assembly, according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is an exploded view of a low-profile load cell assembly, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The principles and operation of the low-profile load cell assembly according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description.

Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

Load cells with low profiles may have a small signal and therefore limitations in the total weight to be measured and due to the inherent sensitivity of load cells, there may be noise and an unacceptable settling time in the use of such devices. The current invention resolves or appreciably reduces parasitic noise issues with low profile load cells and enables measurements with high accuracy.

As used herein in the specification and in the claims section that follows, the term “spring element”, and the like, refers to a spring unit having one or more strain gages associated therewith. As shown in the figures and described herein, the spring element is disposed along a longitudinal section of the load cell body that is defined by a length of the cutout window of the spring element along the long dimension of the load cell body. The at least one strain gage associated with the spring element is longitudinally positioned within this longitudinal section of the load cell body.

As used herein in the specification and in the claims section that follows, the term “flexural member”, “flexure”, and the like, refers to a spring element that is completely devoid of strain gages. Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1A is a simplified perspective view of a load cell and flexure assembly 100 (also termed load cell assembly) according to my previous patent publication no. WO/2013/164675, assigned to Shekel Scales (2008) Ltd. FIG. 1B provides a schematic side view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A, with a partial cross-sectional view at the left end of the assembly. Transverse cross-sectional views are provided in FIG. 1C (along the A-A line) and FIG. 1D (along the B-B line).

A load cell body 125 may be made from a block of load cell quality metal or alloy. Referring collectively to FIGS. 1A-1D, at least one transverse cutout or cutout window 110 is disposed in a side of load cell body 125, to form bending beams above and below the cutout. These beams and cutout 110 form a spring element 107 of load cell body 125. The beams are held in fixed parallel relationship by end blocks 112, 114 on both ends of load cell body 125. Load cell arrangement 105 may include strain-sensing gages 120 adapted and positioned to measure the strains caused by a force applied to the top of the (“free” or “adaptive” side of)

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load cell body 125. When a vertical load acts on a free end (i.e., an end unsupported by the base, as shown in FIG. 2) 130 of load cell body 125, the load cell body undergoes a slight deflection or distortion, with the bending beams assuming a double-bending configuration having an at least partial, and typically primarily or substantially, double-bending behavior. The distortion is measurably sensed by strain gages 120.

The load cell body may also have a hole, threaded hole, or receiving element (not shown) for receiving or connecting to a base or base element of the weighing system. Towards free end 130 of the load cell body, an adapter 102 disposed on a top face of load cell body 125 may have one or more hole, threaded hole, or receiving element 104 for receiving or connecting to a platform of the weighing system.

Load cell and flexure assembly 100 may also have at least one transverse cutout or cutout “window” 150 formed in the side of the load cell body, in lateral position with respect to the transverse cutout(s) associated with the strain gages 120. In FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 1D are shown three such windows, disposed one on top of the other. The windows may be of a substantially rectangular profile. The ends of the windows may have a rounded or hemi-circular profile, substantially as shown.

Windows 150 may advantageously provide additional flexibility to the load cell body, and absorb excessive impact delivered to the body. Thus, windows 150 may form or partially form a flexure or shock-absorbing arrangement 175. Thus, flexure or shock-absorbing arrangement 175 is integral with load cell body 125 (e.g., both are disposed within a monolithic load cell body such as a monolithic block of alloy, aluminum metal, or aluminum-containing alloy suitable for use as a load cell body), within load cell and flexure assembly 100.

Windows 150 may be disposed in the proximal side of the load cell body, with respect to the free end 130 of the load cell body. In other words, windows 150 may be disposed longitudinally in-between transverse cutout 110 and free end 130.

FIG. 1E provides a schematic top view of the load cell assembly of FIG. 1A, showing two strain sensing gages 120 disposed on a top surface of the load cell body.

FIG. 1F provides a conventional schematic diagram of the strain gage electronics, which may be used in, or with, the load cell assemblies and weighing modules of the present invention. The load cell system may further include a processing unit, such as a central processing unit (CPU). The processing unit may be configured to receive the load or strain signals (e.g., from 4 strain gages SG1-SG4) from each particular load cell and to produce a weight indication based on the load signals, as is known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

FIG. 2A is a perspective view showing a top and side of a double ended bending beam load cell assembly 500, including first and second spring elements 505, (at least) first and second integral two-dimensional flexures (or flexural members) 510A and 510B, and first and second adapters 520A and 520B, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention. Load cell assembly 500 includes, along a longitudinal axis thereof, two adaptive ends and a central anchored region, with first and second spring elements 505 being longitudinally disposed distal to the anchored region, towards each of the adaptive ends; and first and second flexural members 510A and 510B being disposed between respective spring elements and respective adaptive ends. Two-dimensional flexures (or flexural mem-

bers) **510A** and **510B**, each have at least one cutout window transversely disposed through a load cell body **550**.

A flexural longitudinal section of the load cell body may be defined, for each flexural member **510A** and **510B**, by a length (i.e., maximum length) of the at least one cutout window. It must be emphasized that load cell assembly **500** may be constructed as a single ended bending beam, or as a pair of single ended bending beams. In the case of a single ended beam structure, the load cell body may have, along a longitudinal axis thereof, an adaptive end and an anchored region, with a spring element being longitudinally disposed distal to the anchored region, towards the adaptive end, and the flexural member being disposed between the spring element and the adaptive end.

Adapter **520A**, which, in similar fashion to other load cell body adapters described hereinabove, may be adapted to receive vertical (and optionally, horizontal forces) from a weighing platform. In the exemplary embodiment provided in FIG. 2A, adapter **520A** is largely disposed within the hollow volume of flexure **510A**. Significantly, the load receiving element (such as hole or screw hole **524**) through which adapter **520A** receives forces from a weight or from weighing platform (see FIG. 3 and the associated description), may be disposed within the top profile of flexure **510A** (or within an area defined by a projection from a top side of load cell assembly **500** on flexure **510A**), and in the direction of the longitudinal center of load cell body **550**. In the exemplary embodiment provided in FIG. 2A, adapter **520A** has a longitudinal length L_a between a first end of adapter **520A** (a first end **562** of load cell body **550**) and the opposite end **564** of that adapter, and screw hole **524** is disposed on the inner half of length L_a . In some cases, screw hole **524** is disposed on the inner third of length L_a , or on the inner quarter of length L_a . In some embodiments, the load receiving element or position is disposed on an inner half, inner third or inner quarter of the length of the at least one cutout window.

The second dimension of the integral two-dimensional flexure **510**, including top-oriented cutout **525** around adapter **520**, is adapted to serve as a horizontal shock-absorbing mechanism for the relatively delicate load cell spring element **505**.

FIG. 2B is an exemplary static nodal stress plot showing a vertical deflection of the flexure arrangement and the load cell arrangement in one embodiment of the load cell assembly of the present invention. The vertical displacement of adapter **520** relative to the flexure **510A** is shown.

FIG. 2C is an exemplary static nodal stress plot showing a horizontal deflection of the flexure arrangement and the load cell arrangement in one embodiment of the load cell assembly of the present invention. The horizontal displacement of adapter **520** relative to the flexure **510A** is shown.

One of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that the responses to vertical and horizontal forces depicted in FIGS. 2B and 2C, respectively, also apply to single ended bending beams of the present invention. In these responses, the bending beams assume a double-bending configuration having an at least partial, and typically primarily or substantially solely, double-bending behavior.

FIG. 2D is a block diagram of a weighing scale or load cell assembly. An object to be weighed is placed on the top plate of a weighing scale. During operation, vertical forces applied to the top plate are transferred via adapters (e.g., adapter **520**) to load cell bodies (e.g., load cell body **550**) configured to measure vertical forces. Electrical signals from the load cell strain gages are transmitted to a processor. The processor processes the signals to produce weight

information, and may then transmit the weight information to a display device. A processor port may also be available for maintenance, calibration or firmware updates.

FIG. 3 is an exploded view of an exemplary weighing scale or load cell assembly **300**, according to one embodiment of the present invention. Weighing scale **300** may be a low-profile weighing scale, substantially as shown. Weighing scale **300** may include at least one load cell assembly such as double ended bending beam load cell assembly **305**, and a solid top plate **320** disposed above double ended bending beam load cell assembly **305**, and connected thereto via adapters **330**. A base **310**, typically having a broad, flat bottom adapted to rest flush against a flooring, supports top plate **320** and load cell assembly **305**, and anchors load cell assembly **305** via intervening shims **325** (to base **310**) using bolts **360**.

Exemplary low-profile weighing scale **300** may advantageously employ two double ended bending beam load cell assemblies **305**.

Double ended bending beam load cell assemblies **305** may be similar or substantially identical to double ended bending beam load cell assembly **500**, provided in FIG. 2A, and described hereinabove.

Load cell assemblies **305** may have monolithic double load cell bodies integrally including two spring elements and two at least two-dimensional flexural members. At each end of each of the load cell bodies, adapters **330** may be disposed at a top face of the load cell bodies, and are adapted to receive a vertical load transmitted from top plate **320**. Washers **390** may be placed between adapters **330** and top plate **320** to ensure that the weight is transferred solely to adapters **330**, and not to other locations on the load cell body.

In the exemplary embodiment provided in FIG. 3, overhanging vertical walls **340** of top plate **320** may fit over generally upright walls **350** of base **310**.

In one embodiment, the adapter may be machined to an unloaded equilibrium height above the top surface of the flexural member or top of the load cell body. Typically, the adapter may protrude above the top surface of the flexural member by at most 6 mm, at most 5 mm, at most 4 mm, at most 3 mm, at most 2 mm, or at most 1 mm.

The overall height of weighing scale **300**, in an assembled configuration (including top plate **320** and base **310**), may be at most 5 mm, at most 7.5 mm, at most 10 mm, at most 12 mm, at most 15 mm, at most 18 mm, or at most 20 mm more than the height of the load cell body or load cell assembly **305**.

The height of the load cell body or load cell assembly **305** may be the dominant contributor to the height of weighing scale **300**. The height of the load cell body or load cell assembly **305** may be at most 30 mm, at most 25 mm, at most 20 mm, at most 15 mm, or at most 12.5 mm. The total height of weighing scale **300**, in assembled form, may accordingly be at most 40 mm, at most 35 mm, at most 30 mm, at most 25 mm, at most 22 mm, at most 20 mm, or at most 17.5 mm.

The height of the load cell assembly **305** may be at least 6 mm or at least 7 mm, and more typically, at least 8 mm, at least 9 mm, or at least 10 mm.

Weighing scales employing load cell assemblies having vertical dimensions as described above may weigh, in a single weighing, at least one item having a total weight of up to 40 kg, up to 35 kg, up to 30 kg, up to 25 kg, up to 20 kg, or up to 15 kg. The weighing accuracy may be at least 1/3000 divisions, corresponding to a deviation of 0.03%

from the actual weight for weighing items having a weight within a range of 50 grams to 15,000 grams.

Referring back to FIG. 1B, the height of transverse cutout **110** is defined as H_3 . The height of flexure arrangement **175** extending above the top of transverse cutout **110** is defined as H_1 , and the height of flexure arrangement **175** extending below the bottom of transverse cutout **110** is defined as H_2 . The minimum value of each of H_1 and H_2 is zero (i.e., H_1 and H_2 do not assume negative values).

With regard to the load cell assemblies of the present invention, the inventor has found that it may be highly advantageous for the heights H_1 , H_2 , and H_3 to satisfy the relationship:

$$(H_1+H_2)/H_3 < 0.50.$$

It may be of further advantage for $(H_1+H_2)/H_3$ to be less than 0.40, less than 0.30, less than 0.25, less than 0.20, less than 0.15, less than 0.10, or less than 0.05. In some cases it may be of further advantage for $(H_1+H_2)/H_3$ to be substantially zero. This structural relationship may enable various low-profile scale modules, and may also enable facile retrofitting of the inventive load cell arrangement in existing weighing scales and weighing scale designs.

Referring back to FIGS. 2A, side windows or cutouts **511**, **512** of flexural members **510A** and **510B**, may have an average length L_{avg} . A maximum dimensionless length deviation from L_{avg} , of any of windows **511**, **512**, may be defined by:

$$|L_i - L_{avg}| / L_{avg}$$

where L_i is a particular length of any of windows **511**, **512**. The maximum dimensionless length deviation may be less than 0.2, less than 0.15, less than 0.10, less than 0.07, less than 0.05, less than 0.03, less than 0.02, less than 0.015, less than 0.01, or less than 0.005.

In the embodiment provided in FIGS. 2A-2C, load cell assembly **500** may be adapted, when secured within a weighing module as described in FIG. 3, such that a vertical impact (e.g., an object that is slammed down with great force onto the weighing platform) acts upon one-dimensional flexures **510A**, **510B**, while load cell spring elements **505** remain largely or substantially completely unaffected. Thus, flexures **510A**, **510B** may serve as a vertical shock-protection mechanism for the relatively delicate load cell spring elements **505**. Flexures **510A**, **510B** may be designed and adapted to exhibit, at a maximum load capacity for the load cell, a vertical deflection that is at most 3 times, at most 2 times, at most 1.5 times, at most 1.0 times, or at most 0.8 times, the vertical deflection exhibited by the load cell itself (without the flexure), at that maximum capacity.

It will be appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable sub-combination.

Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A load cell assembly, comprising:

- (a) a load cell body including a spring element having a first cutout window at least partially defined by a top beam on a top side of said load cell body and a bottom beam, said window transversely disposed through a long dimension of said body;
- (b) at least one strain-sensing gage, bonded to said spring element, said strain-sensing gage adapted to measure a strain in said spring element;
- (c) an at least two-dimensional flexural member having at least a second cutout window, said second cutout window being transversely disposed through said long dimension of said body, said flexural member being mechanically associated with said spring element, said flexural member disposed along a flexural longitudinal section of said load cell body that is defined by a length of said second cutout window along said long dimension, said flexural member being distally disposed with respect to said spring element along said long dimension of said body; and having a proximal end adjacent the spring element and an opposite distal end; and
- (d) an adapter disposed on said top side of said load cell body, said adapter having a first end having a load receiving region, and a second end mechanically associated with the distal end of the flexural member; the adapter having an unloaded disposition and a loaded disposition in which said first end is depressed with respect to the proximal end of the flexural member;

wherein the load receiving region of the adapter is located nearer to the spring element than is the distal end of the flexure element, such that, in the loaded disposition, each of the spring element and the flexural member assumes a respective double-bending configuration in response to a load acting on the load receiving region of said adapter.

2. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said adapter and said flexural member being integral with said load cell body.

3. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said load cell body being a monolithic load cell body integrally including said spring element and said flexural member.

4. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said load cell body being a monolithic load cell body integrally including said spring element, said flexural member, and said adapter.

5. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said load cell body having, along a longitudinal axis thereof, a first adaptive end and an anchored region, said spring element being longitudinally disposed distal to said region, towards said adaptive end; and said flexural member being disposed between said spring element and said adaptive end.

6. The load cell assembly of claim 1, a height of said load cell body being at most 30 mm.

7. The load cell assembly of claim 1, a top surface of adapter, in said unloaded disposition, being at most 6 mm above a top surface of said flexural member mechanically associated with said adapter.

8. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said secondary double-bending configuration improving said partial double-bending behavior of said spring element.

9. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said secondary double-bending configuration at least partially compensating for a parasitic mode of said primary double bending configuration.

10. The load cell assembly of claim 1, said adapter having a longitudinal length L_a between said first and second ends

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of said adapter, and wherein a load receiving position of said adapter is disposed on an inner half of said longitudinal length L_a .

11. The load cell assembly of claim **10**, said load receiving position being disposed on an inner half of said length of said second cutout window.

12. The load cell assembly of claim **1**, a load receiving position of said adapter being disposed within an area defined by a projection from a top side of said load cell body on said flexural member.

13. The load cell assembly of claim **1**, wherein, in said loaded disposition, a load receiving position of said adapter is disposed or at least partially disposed within a hollow volume of said flexural member.

14. The load cell assembly of claim **1**, said adapter disposed with respect to said flexural member such that in said loaded disposition, a top plane or face of said adapter is depressed with respect to a top plane or face of said flexure member.

15. The load cell assembly of claim **1**, said second cutout window including a plurality of windows, said windows disposed one on top of another, said plurality of windows having an average length L_{avg} , a maximum dimensionless length deviation of any of said windows from L_{avg} , being defined by:

$$|L_i - L_{avg}| / L_{avg}$$

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L_i being a particular length of any of said windows; said maximum dimensionless length deviation being less than 0.2.

16. Two load cell assemblies according to claim **1**, said load cell body being a monolithic double load cell body integrally including said spring element and said flexural member of each of said assemblies.

17. The load cell assembly claim **1**, the assembly further comprising a weighing platform disposed on a top face of said load cell body, and a base disposed underneath said load cell body, wherein, in an assembled configuration, a total height of said platform, said load cell body, and said base, is at most 40 mm.

18. The load cell assembly of claim **17**, wherein, in an assembled configuration, a total height of said platform, said load cell body, and said base is at most 20 mm more than a height of said load cell body.

19. The load cell assembly of claim **17**, the assembly providing a weighing accuracy of at least 1/3000 divisions for weighing items having a weight within a range of 50 grams to 15,000 grams.

20. The load cell assembly of claim **1**, said load receiving position of said adapter being longitudinally positioned within said flexural longitudinal section of said load cell body.

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